

MR. TAFT TOLD  
MR. ROOSEVELT IS  
NOT A CANDIDATE

Cabinet Member Brings Assurance That He Would Not Accept Nomination.

CONTINUED AGITATION  
STILL A PUZZLE

Friends of President Believe It Part of Plan to Create Pressing Demand.

## NO ACTIVE AID EXPECTED

Erstwhile Chief Executive, It Is Believed, Will Merely Support the Ticket.

HERALD BUREAU,  
No. 152 H STREET, N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday.  
President Taft's serenity in the face of a widespread propaganda for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency is now explained by an authoritative statement that Mr. Roosevelt recently told a member of the Taft Cabinet that he would not accept if nominated.

Since just before Christmas Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, has paid at least three visits to Oyster Bay. Mr. Stimson was Mr. Roosevelt's unsuccessful candidate for Governor of New York last year. Secretary Meyer, who was the only Roosevelt Cabinet officer retained in the Taft Cabinet, has conferred with Mr. Roosevelt within the last two weeks. It has been a matter of quiet comment in Washington that if relations between Oyster Bay and the White House were severely strained it would be difficult for any Cabinet officer to be visiting Mr. Roosevelt frequently and really next to impossible for Secretary Meyer or Secretary Stimson to do it, they formerly having been so close to him.

The positive declaration that Mr. Roosevelt told both of these Cabinet officers that he was not and would not be a candidate for another nomination, and that to one of them he said he would not accept if nominated has served to reassure the friends of the President.

Earlier Utterances Recalled.  
It is recalled that after his third visit to Oyster Bay Mr. Stimson declared that he did not believe Mr. Roosevelt would be a candidate. He took the position after returning to Washington, that the administration had no cause for concern from that quarter. Secretary Meyer also has refused to acknowledge any fear that the erstwhile President would upset the administration apple cart.

The significance of several recent incidents is heightened by this report as to Mr. Roosevelt's intentions. For instance, it was during the period covered by Mr. Stimson's three visits to Oyster Bay that President Taft passed the word that he did not wish any of his friends to say anything unkind about Mr. Roosevelt. A statement to-day by Sloan Simpson, Postmaster of Dallas, Texas, and a close friend of Mr. Roosevelt, that the Texas delegation would be for President Taft would scarcely have been made, many persons think, had Cecil Lyon, National Committeeman from that State, felt sure of realizing his desire to help nominate Mr. Roosevelt.

In view of the declaration attributed to Mr. Roosevelt the question naturally arises, "Why is the agitation for his renomination continued?"

Tried to Force Candidacy.  
Friends of President Taft feel satisfied that the movement for Mr. Roosevelt, including the summoning of many persons to New York, where they call on him, is financed by a group of which George W. Perkins is the most frequently mentioned member, and that the plan of campaign is that outlined by Frank A. Munsey in his newspapers. That plan was for the creation of a demand so strong that Mr. Roosevelt could not resist entering the fight.

Friends both of the President and of Mr. Roosevelt soon will suggest to Mr. Roosevelt that if he is not a candidate he should discontinue the carefully organized and substantially financed propaganda for his renomination. This campaign, it is pointed out here, prejudices his repeated public declarations that he is not and will not be a candidate. What reception such suggestions have or will receive is only a matter of conjecture. Those who know Mr. Roosevelt's nature realize that even if resolved ultimately to take himself out of the question he would hugely enjoy the furor he is causing and its attendant proof that he was not killed politically by the defeat of the New York State ticket last year.

## Open Statement Not Expected.

A declaration by Mr. Roosevelt to a member of Mr. Taft's Cabinet would not necessarily mean that he was prepared to make any public announcement of his position. On the contrary, word has been brought to Washington that Mr. Roosevelt does not feel called upon to make any statement. Friends of Mr. Taft while not inclined to think they will not find Mr. Roosevelt blocking their way to the Chicago Convention, do not expect him to aid the Taft campaign for the nomination. The relations between the President and his predecessor have been strained too much for that. But with Mr. Taft nominated Mr. Roosevelt is counted upon to support the ticket.

The President arrived here this morning from New York. Mr. Hillis, secretary to the President, found the political outlook there more sympathetic than formerly. This was accounted for by the fact that his last previous visit came on the heels of the Steel Trust suit, at a moment when another financial depression was feared.

Where Classified News  
Is Placed To-Day.

General	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 18
Politics	3 and 6
Cable	3 and 11
Society	3, 4, 8 and 10
Marine	4
Washington	6
Albany	6
Labor	6
Churches	7
Music and Drama	8
Art	8
Obituary	9
Aviation	9
Editorial	10
Navy	10
Letters to the Editor	10
Sport	11 and 12
Automobiles	13
Financial	14 and 15
Real Estate	15 and 16
Court Calendars	16
Shipping Reports	17
Women in the News	18
For Index to Advertisements	In To-Day Herald See Page 11

as a result of that action and other circumstances. Business has improved, and thoughtful business men now find more concern in the many democratic investigating committees than in the enforcement of the Sherman law by the administration.

Information received here is that while William Barnes, Jr., New York State chairman, wishes the New York delegates to go unopposed to Chicago, he is not hostile to Mr. Taft.

ANANIAS CLUB INCREASE  
SUGGESTED BY CYNICS

When local republicans were told last night that Mr. Taft had received assurances from two members of his Cabinet that Mr. Roosevelt would not be a candidate and that from one of them he had received positive assurance on behalf of Mr. Roosevelt that he would not even accept a renomination, the general inquiry was, "Which one told him that Mr. Roosevelt would not accept even if he were nominated?"

It was generally recalled that Mr. Roosevelt, concurrently with the organization of his Ananias Club, declared that he would be responsible for no statement attributed to him unless personally authorized or over his own signature. It was generally recalled also that he had on many opportune occasions repeated this statement.

This interesting piece of information was communicated by telephone late last night to Colonel Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary of the Republican State Committee, who was asked if he desired to make any comment. A confused jumble of sounds came over the wire.

"What was that you said?" asked the reporter.

"I wasn't saying anything; I was laughing," came the reply.

Chicago District Instructs Delegates for  
Mr. Roosevelt.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sunday.—Political leaders here expressed belief to-day that by action taken last night Theodore Roosevelt was assured of his first two delegates to the Chicago convention. Precinct captains in the First Illinois Congressional district were instructed for Mr. Roosevelt. The result was: For Mr. Roosevelt, 118; Mr. Taft, 2; Mr. La Follette, 1; Mr. Foraker, 2.

ROOSEVELT MOVE  
UNITES OLD FOES

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday.—With the choice of Theodore Roosevelt for the republican nomination as the apparent binding tie, the Olivers, Films and Quays and lesser leaders in Western Pennsylvania are working together for the first time in history.

William J. Filin is openly for Mr. Roosevelt, and he is the most shrewd and far-seeing political leader in Pennsylvania. His newspaper, Saturday, a day after he had a conference with Mr. Roosevelt, flouted the streamer, "Roosevelt and evolution or some other man and revolution." Even more than that, he has actually endorsed Richard Quay, the son of the late Senator Matt Quay, as a delegate to the Convention. Mr. Quay has announced himself for Mr. Roosevelt. Filin and the Quays have not spoken since the memorable break more than ten years ago, when the Filin wing broke away from the Quay State organization.

An even more surprising conciliation is that between Senator George T. Oliver and Colonel Charles Rook, owner of the Dispatch, an independent republican newspaper. Mr. Rook was lukewarm in his support of Senator Oliver's candidacy for Governor, John K. Tener, last year, and he was not reappointed to the Governor's military staff, an honor he prized highly. Nor was he reappointed to the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary. Whereupon the Dispatch was very impolite.

Senator Oliver returned the courtesy, yet the Oliver newspaper recently has printed items eulogistic to the candidacy of Colonel Rook for a national delegate. And then there were the conciliations between Senator Oliver and William Filin, whose friendship had been lukewarm. Through all this peace talk and conciliation and harmony the rehabilitating and strengthening of fences everywhere is going.

Of real evidence pointing to the support of Mr. Roosevelt by the combined republican leaders of Western Pennsylvania there is a statement made by Senator Penrose—who by the way says President Taft will be renominated at Philadelphia Saturday night.

"It is true that you have agreed not to oppose the election of William Filin as a delegate to the Republican National Convention," he was asked.

"It certainly is not my intention to interfere in any way with the election of national delegates in Senator Filin's district," Senator Penrose replied.

The support of Mr. Roosevelt by the really big interests of the State, and too the enthusiasm for him by the people, is to be seen and heard cropping out in different ways. The big men of the corporations are quietly talking Roosevelt and are passing the word where it can be safely kept. But all through Pennsylvania Mr. Roosevelt is highly regarded by the voters and in an election would win over Mr. Taft, Governor Wilson, Governor Harmon or any others.

For other political news see page 6.

Italy's Seizure of Turks Aboard Neutral Ships Called  
Violation of International Law and Rights of HumanityAll France Demands Apology  
from Rome for the Man-  
ouba Incident.ENGLAND EXPECTED  
TO ACT AT ONCETaking of Turkish Officers from the  
Africa Compared with "The  
Trent Affair."

## LAWYERS SEE A DIFFERENCE

Legal Authorities Here and in Washing-  
ton Say Italian Authorities May  
Justify Their Action.[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD VIA COM-  
MERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S SYSTEM.]HERALD BUREAU,  
No. 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA,  
PARIS, Sunday.

The new version of the Trent case, namely, the seizure by Italians of Turks on board the French steamship Manouba, a neutral vessel, overshadows all other news to-day.

All the French newspapers devote much space to the subject. The comment on it is characterized by the decision to uphold the rights of France, in other words, of neutral Powers, and indignation against Italy.

The predominant opinion is that Italy has infringed both the law of nations and the law of humanity. By international law passengers on board neutral ships plying between ports outside the sphere of hostilities are inviolate. By the accepted rules of humanity members of hospital corps are sacred.

## Italy Doubly in the Wrong.

The French thesis is that the Italian authorities are doubly in the wrong. The Turks on board the Manouba were bound from Marseilles to Sfax, both neutral ports. Hence they were no more liable to seizure than were Mason and Slidell on board the English packet at the outbreak of our civil war; but even if the Turks had been bound for Tripoli, as the Italians contend, they would have been inviolate, as they belong to the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

The Matin announces that the French government, basing its action on these considerations, has sent a demand to the Italian government for the immediate release of the twenty-nine Turks who were arrested on board the Manouba.

To judge from the French press, this demand will be approved by the entire French nation. All the newspapers in-vehemently against the action of the Italians. All demand a firm protest from the French government and reparation from the Italians. The Matin says:—

## Calls for an Apology.

"Italy is following the wrong path. She owes it to herself to acknowledge her error at once."

The Figaro protests against the delivery of the Turks to the Italian authorities and calls upon the French government to repair this error.

The Eclair says that recent events in the Mediterranean overstep the limits of the Mediterranean and resignation.

The Lanterne demands an apology from Italy.

The Libre Parole repeats this demand and adds that Italy would better make haste.

"Thank God!" it exclaims, "we still count among the great Powers!"

The Autorite points out that this difficulty has cropped up just when Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Foreign Secretary, is visiting Rome, and adds:—

"Italy, left to her own resources, never would have dared to embark upon such an adventure. Her audacity manifests itself the day Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter reaches Rome."

Even the Journal, which hitherto has been pro-Italian, condemns in emphatic terms Italy's action and insists that reparation is due to and must be exacted by France.

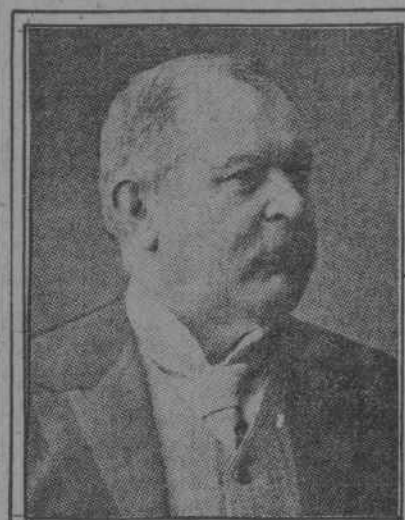
It is generally believed that the stoppage of a British steamship in the Red Sea and the seizure by the Italians of twelve Turkish officers will bring the affair to a head. After England's emphatic attitude in the Mason and Slidell case she is not likely to submit quietly to a duplication of that case by Italy.

TRENT AFFAIR IS  
RECALLED BY LAWYERSHERALD BUREAU,  
No. 152 H STREET, N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday.

Italy's action in ordering the surrender of Turks travelling aboard a neutral ship, the seizure of the French steamship and taking Turkish officers from a British steamship raises some delicate points of international law, in the minds of authorities here.

Mr. Crammond Kennedy, an international lawyer, who has represented the American Department of State in several important international questions, said to-night:—

"The Turkish officers who were removed by the Italian gunboat-Volturno from the

HERR VON KIDERLEN-WAECHTER  
GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY

British ship Africa seemed to have a neutral destination, Aden being a British port. Of course if there was proof that they were on their way to the scene of hostilities a plausible charge might be made against the British ship of violating the belligerent rights of Italy and really taking part in the war.

"The incident recalls the famous Trent affair, from which, however, it differs materially, as Mason and Slidell were not military officers, but diplomatic agents and destined of a warlike character. In the case of the Trent the destination of the diplomatic agents was undoubtedly neutral.

"The taking of Turkish military officers in disguise by a French ship into Tunis would be a violation of the belligerent rights of Italy, but if the alleged nurses are really nurses and belong to the Red Crescent Society then they are entitled to the protection of the French flag, under which they were travelling, and Italy will be under the obligation of restoring them to that protection.

"Both the British and French incidents will doubtless be arranged without much difficulty."

Mr. S. G. Hopkins, a well known international lawyer here, said:—

"I judge from the brief despatches published in the newspapers that the case of the British steamship Africa, held up by the gunboat Volturno on Saturday last, is on 'all fours' with the famous case of the Trent, captured by the American cruiser San Jacinto in 1862.

"In the case of the British vessel the captain of the Italian ship, captured and removed from on board twelve Turkish officers, while in the Trent case Captain Wilkes, of the San Jacinto, removed Mason and Slidell, the Confederate envoys respectively accredited to Great Britain and France, and their secretaries.

"Lord Russell, the British Foreign Secretary, took the position that the act of Captain Wilkes was in violation of the laws of nations, since the persons captured could not be considered as contraband of war, the only theory upon which their capture would have been justified.

"The case was exhaustively discussed by Lord Russell in the representations made by him to the American government, and Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State, admitting the correctness of Lord Russell's views, forthwith caused the immediate release of the prisoners and they were immediately delivered into the hands of the British naval authorities.

"This terminated the incident, the result of which has been fully recognized as sound and logical. Of course, I am assuming that the Africa was bound from one neutral port to another and was not engaged in the transportation of military officers bound for a Turkish port. In that event the case would present an entirely different aspect and the Italian government could readily justify its action."

ITALY JUSTIFIED,  
SAY LAW EXPERTS

Asked for an opinion regarding Italy's alleged offences against neutrality and international laws, Mr. Frederic R. Couderc, of Couderc Brothers, one of the foremost international lawyers, said to a HERALD reporter yesterday:—

"It is difficult to express an opinion on a subject about which we have such vague and incomplete information. On the face of it the case would not seem to be one of great importance, but the cable despatches so far received convey very little in the way of information that would enable one to decide exactly what has been done, much less draw conclusions as to the right or wrong thereof.

"If the facts are as presented there seems to be little similarity between this and the Mason-Slidell case, for those were representatives of a section of this country that had not even succeeded in obtaining recognition of its belligerency, much less achieved the position of a governmental entity with authority to send diplomatic representatives to other nations. In the present instance, if we can judge from the meagre information received, Italy seems to have thought that the French and English vessels were guilty of unlawful acts by carrying officers of the Turkish army or navy.

"The acts considered un-neutral in international law and practice are clearly defined. Neither contraband of war nor officers of army or navy of a belligerent Power may be carried by a merchant ship flying a neutral flag. If a ship is making a special trip, chartered for the purpose of transporting one or a thousand officers or soldiers, she is clearly liable to seizure



COLONEL RIZA BEY.

MARCHESE DI SAN GIULIANO  
ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

and confiscation. If only two or three such officers or soldiers embark on a merchant vessel, in the ordinary manner, paying their own fare, the ship and captain are exempt from responsibility, even should it afterward transpire that they are on military service.

## Nurses Captured in Puerto Rico.

"But where there is a sufficiently large group of such men to attract attention the captain of the ship might be held responsible on the ground that he had not exercised proper precautions to prevent having his ship used in violation of laws. If Italy has captured and taken from a vessel several nurses and Red Cross physicians and other representatives she has doubtless done so through some error. We ourselves on the Puerto Rican expedition during the Spanish-American War made prisoners of a large number of hospital attendants, nurses, etc., although they wore the green cross on their sleeves. It was simply impossible to separate them at the moment.

"My experience with the Italian government has been very extensive, and I have found them to be very strict observers of international law. I think that in this case, when all the facts are at hand, it will be seen that the Italians were entirely within the limits of their rights as established and recognized in every court of the world."

Another famous authority on international law was interviewed by the HERALD. For many years his opinion has been the guide of governments, administrations and corporations in matters of international character. He is keenly interested in the present situation and very readily agreed to state his views, but with the positive understanding that his name should not be made public, as his professional relations are such that he does not care to be quoted. He said:—

## Says Italy Did Right.

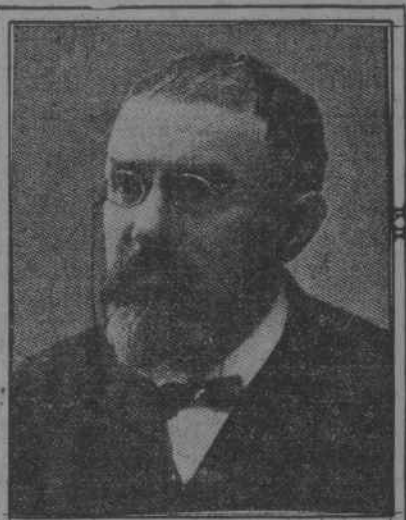
"In the present instance we find that Italy has removed from a neutral ship several officers of the army of the nation with which she is at war, to do which she had a perfect right, regardless of the number of such officers or the ports of departure and destination. By reference to the Admiralty reports you will find that during the war between Holland and Great Britain, the Orozambo, a neutral American ship, was seized and condemned by an English prize court because her owner or agents had agreed with Holland to transport three military officers of distinction from Europe to Batavia.

"In the law neutral ships are clearly forbidden to carry certain kinds of signals or messages for, certain kinds of despatches for or certain kinds of persons in the service of the belligerent Power, the latter being classified as army or naval officers or soldiers. Arms, ammunition and other sorts of munitions or necessities of war are always considered contraband. If men board a ship and pay their passage as regular passengers neither passenger nor ship is responsible even if it be proved that they are military officers or men; if the captain takes such passengers knowingly, in virtue of an agreement or contract or when there is no attempt made to conceal their character, his ship is liable to seizure and confiscation, as is the cargo if it is shown that he knew he was carrying contraband."

## Russo-Turkish War Incident.

"In this connection, considering the possibility of any demand being made by England against Italy, it is very interesting to read the decree promulgated by Queen Victoria on April 30, 1877, at the time of the Russo-Turkish war.

"That decree, after setting forth the various conditions that caused its promulgation, after warning all British subjects and all others within English territorial jurisdiction against violation of the statutes, reads:—'And we hereby warn all our loving subjects and all persons whatso-

MONS. POINCARÉ  
THE FRENCH PREMIER

ever entitled to our protection that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our royal proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign in a war between other sovereigns or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, as more especially by breaking or endeavoring to break any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said sovereigns or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, ammunition, military stores or materials or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war according to the law and modern usages of nations for the use or service of either of the said sovereigns, that all such persons offending, together with their ships and goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile capture and to the penalties announced by the law of nations in that behalf."

"In the present instance I fail to see how Great Britain, or France either, can ask that a principle in law that has been so long recognized by both and has been the basis of decisions before probably every admiralty court of the world be set aside. Provided that the facts are as set forth in the cable despatches, I think Italy's position will be upheld by all authorities, and I think it possible that out of this may arise a decision as to whether the aeroplane may be considered contraband of war, thus defining its position in future."

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT  
YIELDED TO ENGLAND

The Trent affair, as it is now known to history, consisted in the seizure, in October, 1861, on board the British steamer Trent, by Captain Wilkes, commander of the United States ship San Jacinto, of George Heming Mason, commissioner of the Confederate government to England, and John Slidell, the Confederate commissioner to France. The seizure was made soon after the Trent left the port of Havana on her voyage to Europe.

The men were confined at Fort Warren, Boston, until January 2, 1862, when the United States government, yielding to the demand of England, ordered their release. The seizure caused great excitement on both sides of the Atlantic because of the international questions involved. After his release Mr. Mason proceeded to London, where he endeavored to win over the British government to the side of the Confederacy, but he never was officially received by the Ministers, and in September, 1863, his commission, as well as that of Mr. Slidell, was withdrawn.

REBEL LEADERS ORDER  
IMPERIALS TO ABDICATE

[From Yesterday's Evening Telegram.]

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELE-  
GRAM VIA COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S  
SYSTEM.]

TIENTSIN, Sunday.—Demands couched in imperative terms which have been sent to Peking by the Nankin revolutionary leaders insist upon the immediate abdication of the imperial family.

It is believed that Yuan Shih-kai, the Premier, will go at once from Peking to Tientsin after the abdication edicts have been issued in order to form a provisional government.

Representatives of the Powers are responsible for this, insisting that Yuan Shih-kai establish a provisional dictatorship in North China pending the result of the referendum.

ITALIANS BOMBARD  
ZUARA; 300 KILLED

[From Yesterday's Evening Telegram.]

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELE-  
GRAM VIA COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S  
SYSTEM.]

ROME, Sunday.—The port of Zuara was bombarded on Friday by the Italian cruisers Carlo Alberto, Cigno, Canope and Fulmine. The forts were speedily reduced and three hundred of the enemy were killed. Yesterday the Oasis of Gargarese was occupied by Italian troops, the fortifications having been completed.

ITALIANS CAPTURE  
COLONEL RIZA BEY

[From Yesterday's Evening Telegram.]

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELE-  
GRAM VIA COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S  
SYSTEM.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday.—The Italian cruiser Volturno stopped the British steamship Africa near Perim yesterday and took ten Turkish officers as prisoners, including Colonel Riza Bey.

UNCLE OF KING  
ON HIS WAY HERE  
FROM OTTAWADuke of Connaught, Duchess  
and Princess Patricia to Ar-  
rive This Morning.AS PRINCE ARTHUR  
WAS HERE IN 1870Attempted Assassination Hoax Was  
Started While He Was a  
Guest at Function.

## PLANS FOR PRESENT VISIT

Ambassador Reid Will Welcome Party  
and Provide Entertainment During  
Four Days' Stay.

The Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, their daughter, will arrive in New York at half-past seven o'clock this morning. A despatch to the HERALD from Ottawa last night announced the departure of the party over the Canadian Pacific Railroad at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In the party are Lieutenant Colonel Lowther, military secretary; Captain Rivers-Bulkeley, A. D. C., controller of the Duke's household; Miss Pelly, lady in waiting, and several servants.

The royal party will be met at the railroad station by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Mrs. Reid, who will entertain them during their four days' stay in New York. The visit will be strictly informal and is the outcome of a promise made by the Duke of Connaught to the Ambassador some time ago to visit New York. A series of entertainments for the distinguished visitors is being planned at the Reid home in Madison avenue this evening. Covers for forty guests will be laid.

The Duke's visit recalls his previous presence in New York, when, on January 21, 1870, as Prince Arthur, he passed through the city on his way from Canada to Washington, whither he went at the express command of Queen Victoria, his mother, to pay his respects to President Grant.

The stay of the Prince in this city at that time was made memorable by the arrest of several persons on suspicion of being connected with a plot to assassinate the Prince, but the report, it was found, had originated in the brain of a policeman and was without foundation.

## Cheers Overwhelmed Hisses.

As Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught made a favorable impression wherever he went. On one occasion when attending a performance of Charles Dickens' play, "Fiechter," at Niblo's Theatre, there was hissing when the orchestra started the strains of "God Save the Queen," but the audience began to cheer and overwhelmed the hisses. The Prince bowed his acknowledgments without evincing any sign of displeasure at the attempt of a few persons to mar the enjoyment of the city to which he had come.

Accompanied on his arrival in New York forty-two years ago by Colonel Elphinstone and Lieutenants Packard and Fitzroy, with a retinue of servants, the Prince was met at the Hudson River Railroad station by Mr. Thornton, the British Minister; Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, and a party of citizens and, escorted to the Brevort House, in Fifth avenue.

Large crowds followed the party to the hotel, and on the evening of his arrival the Prince attended a performance of "Ours" at Wallack's Theatre. The Prince occupied a box which was decorated with the American and British flags, and during the evening he was the centre of attraction for an audience that filled every available inch of space in the theatre.

The initial stay of the Prince in New York was brief, as he left for Washington the next day, going on a New Jersey Central Railroad train. No special car had been provided, and the Prince had abundant opportunity to become acquainted with the democratic simplicity which is a fundamental part of American institutions.

## Welcomed at Washington.

Met at the station in Washington by Edmund D. V. Fane, a secretary of the British Embassy, the Prince was driven to the home of the British Minister, where he was welcomed by a number of diplomats. Sunday was spent in driving about Washington, and on Monday the Prince paid his respects to the President and Mrs. Grant at the White House. The reception took place in the Blue Room, and many notables were present. The Prince conversed with Mrs. Grant for fifteen minutes, the President standing near by and occasionally making some remark. At his departure the Prince shook the hands of the President and Mrs. Grant.

During his stay in Washington, which ended on January 29, the Prince attended sessions of the Senate and House of Representatives. He sat in the diplomatic gallery of the House when Representative Brooks, of New York, severely arraigned General Terry for unseating certain members of the Georgia Legislature, a piece of oratory that greatly interested the royal auditor.

It was a stormy day on January 29 when the Prince and his party returned to New York. It was on this night when he went to Niblo's Theatre and the hissing incident took place. On the following Thursday he attended the Charity Ball, which was a notable affair, and on the following day at a reception he met and conversed with Admiral Farragut, the hero of Mobile Bay. The Prince fre-